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## BOOK NOTES.

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*Socialism: Its Theoretical Basis and Practical Application*, by VICTOR CATHREIN. Translated by Victor F. Gettelmann. Benziger Bros., New York, 1904. pp. 424.

This work, translated from the eighth German edition, has seemed to many to contain the best of all refutations of socialism to be found in the German language. One of its great merits is that it is not only a refutation, but gives an admirable account of the rise and development of these theories in different lands and of their fundamental tenets.

*The Socialization of Humanity*, by CHARLES KENDALL FRANKLIN. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1904. pp. 481.

Here we have a system of monistic philosophy based on an analysis and synthesis of the phenomena of nature, life, mind and society through the law of repetition. The range of the book is extraordinary. It treats the origin of life, the physics and chemistry of the senses, the intellect, emotions and will, animal mechanics, realism and idealism, the expenditure of energy controlled by mind called the fourth, and that controlled by moral sense called the fifth, and that by the social sense called the sixth law of motion. Ethics, religion, social organism, God, are all treated at length in a comprehensive but too general way in this suggestive and venturesome, but, from the printer's point of view, rather unattractive book.

*Art in Theory. An Introduction to the Study of Comparative Æsthetics*, by GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1904. pp. 286.

This prolific, interesting and suggestive writer here treats of nature and art form and significance as antagonistic as seen in classicism and romanticism, art forms as representative rather than imitative, or communicating thought and feeling and thus involving mind, discusses the art impulse, the higher as distinguished from other representative minds, theories of beauty, taste, its tests, art history, the relations of art to physiology, psychology, etc. The general criticism which is surest to be made of this work is that the author has not put himself sufficiently in possession of the recent theories of really scientific or philosophical thinkers. The paucity of allusion to contemporary French and German writers who have done so much is marked.

*The Genesis of Art-Form. An Essay in Comparative Æsthetics*, by GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1904. pp. 311.

The writer here seeks to trace to their sources in mind or matter the methods employed in the composition of art forms. He identifies this action of the mind with its action in scientific classification, and has arranged the methods in the logical order of their development. Each principle, too, is amply illustrated, and the many cuts and lithographs of pictures, buildings, and the many poetic extracts, all of which seem to have been made with remarkable sagacity and good

taste, make the book one of extreme interest. The reader will marvel at the author's range of knowledge, for it includes also sculpture, architecture and music. Interesting to the psychologist, too, are the discussions of gradations versus abruptness in transition, of continuity and interspersion, repetition and alternation, symmetry and parallelism, consonants and dissonants, congruity and incongruity and comprehensiveness, grouping, order, balance, subordination and complement.

*"Optical Illusions of Reversible Perspective,"* a volume of historical and experimental researches, by J. E. WALLACE WALLIN, Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology at Princeton University. Published by the Author, Princeton, N. J., 1905, pp. 330; profusely illustrated. (Price \$2.25 with cloth binding, \$1.25 with paper, including 15 cents for postage.)

Dr. Wallin states that this volume was prepared during his connections with Clark, Michigan and Princeton. The work is divided into two parts, and the first or historical part is mainly devoted to geometrical intaglios, concavities and convexities and pseudoscopic outlines. The second or experimental part describes new figures and the author's experimental records. Then comes perspectivity in momentary exposures and correlations. Chapter IX deals with preliminary introspections, distance and size, estimations, growth of visual forms and incidental suggestions. Then follows a chapter on accommodation and the third dimension, the distance equation, white and black rods, fixation and reversion tests. The author then discusses perspectivity in the case of school children, the duration and alternation of perspective reversals, perspective presentations and practices, and finally gives a recapitulation, dealing with theories, psychophysical and psychological. The work is provided with an excellent index.

Few topics in the whole field of physiological optics are now more difficult or complex than that which deals with illusions. Indeed, many of the most profound questions, not only of psychology but of philosophy itself, and of the entire relation between experience and sense perception, have here their only experimental way of approach. It was high time that this whole subject should be gone over anew, all that has been previously done résumé'd, its various sections knit together, and more general conclusions drawn. Dr. Wallin is an indefatigable worker, and has made this a true labor of love to which his spare time for years has been devoted. It is certainly a lamentable comment upon our facilities for publication, rapidly as they have developed during the last decade or two, that there was no agency which could come to his aid, and he was compelled to bear the expense of printing such a volume as this from the rather meagre salary of a demonstrator. While the work itself is worthy of very high praise, and is one that every future investigator must have constantly at hand, the production and publication of the work also shows high moral qualities and most commendable academic ideals. We hope to be able later to present a more comprehensive and detailed review of this work, which is so unique in the circumstances of its publication.

*The Philosophers and the French Revolution*, by P. A. WADIA. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., London, 1904. pp. 131.

This small treatise is addressed to the question how far the eighteenth century writers in France can be made directly or indirectly responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution, however we understand it. The halting attitude between two extremes has often been dubbed historic impartiality. The author's attitude is very emphatic. He insists that no republican party existed in France under

the ancient regime. The philosophers, he thinks, are a standing evidence of the continuity of European history. Revolutionary agitation is a peculiar trait of French history in general, and French literature is a reflection of French society. The principles of 1789 were both destructive and constructive and of both these tendencies the philosophers of the ancient regime were the exponents. They were prophets and preachers of the new gospel, priests of the genius of the French nobility. Perhaps their style was too popular and facilitated the rapid spread of revolutionary ideas. The great majority of the Girondists would have carried out the principles of Emile if they could. We have the frightful logic of DeSade reflected in the croakings of Marat, but the atrocities and terror would still have been there, and the sovereignty of the illiterate mob would have been asserted and anarchy no whit mitigated if Rousseau had not written, and the Revolution was inevitable and would have occurred had the philosophers never written. Indeed, much that Rousseau wrote was irreconcilably opposed to the Revolution. The French philosophers did not cause, but only manifested its principles.

*The Elements of Psychology*, by EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. A. G. Seiler, New York, 1905. pp. 351.

This author is a disciple of Professor James, who states in his brief introduction that his pupil's book will introduce him to more readers than conversely. The introduction takes a general view of the subject matter and problems of psychology. Part first is descriptive and takes up at the outset the feelings of things and qualities as present, then as absent and represented in images and memories; then feelings of facts of personal conditions or emotions, the feelings of willing, general characteristics of mental states, and their functions. Part second treats of the physiological basis of mental life, the nervous system, its action. Part third is dynamic and traces the tendencies to connections, the law of association, dissociation, connection between stimuli, between one mental state and another, between mental states and acts, etc. Movements, selective processes, and the relations of psychology conclude the work. As an appendix we have topics for special study, indexes of illustrations, experiments, names of topics, etc. We have no space to review this book in detail, but we hope to do so later. The specialist will find little that is new in it. It is a text-book from start to finish, seeks to keep close to facts and experiments, lays considerable stress upon the nervous system and delusions, has various exercises and references on the successive topics treated.

*Racial Supremacy, Being Studies in Imperialism*, by JOHN D. GODARD. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd., London, 1905. pp. 323.

Empire is the predominance of race. The author first discusses imperialism, its nature and products, its demoralizing influences. It is the bane of subject races and inimical to freedom. Liberalism and imperialism are then treated, and next comes commercialism and imperialism, ecclesiasticism and imperialism, the ethics of empire and the burden of empire. These are the leading topics. The style of the writer is rather diffuse and can be sufficiently indicated by the fact that the volume had its origin in a series of articles contributed to the *Westminster Review*. The author pleads for autonomy, liberty, and brotherhood; and insists that both egoism and altruism alike bid us to abjure the doctrine of racial supremacy. In dictating to others, we ourselves succumb to a dictator. Empire means decay. If we insist on it we are travelling the road, however slow and broad it may be, that certainly leads to decay and destruction.

*A Practical Course of Instruction in Personal Magnetism, Telepathy and Hypnotism*, by GEORGE WHITE. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1905. pp. 284.

This work points out to those who have hitherto passed by the subject with contempt and indifference the great powers of the mind which lie within reach of us all—powers the possession of which will enable any man at once to display himself as above his fellows. The first book deals with the power of personal magnetism as an attractive force, and describes the control of breath, concentration, correlation, of habits, demeanor and daily life, which the true hypnotist should possess. The second book deals with mind reading and telepathy. The third gives a concise course of instruction in hypnotism whereby the student can acquire the mastery of that science with all its tremendous power of good. There are three chief methods of hypnotising. The author dwells also on its value in the correction of children, and deems its therapeutic effect very important. He has evidently portrayed about all the work of the Bertillon school. He believes he can cure people addicted to drink and other habits, and is a believer in clairvoyance.

*Les Lois de l'Ergographie. Étude Physiologique et Mathématique*, par M<sup>lle</sup>. J. IOTAKYO. Extrait des Bulletins de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. No. 5, Mai, 1904. Hayez, Bruxelles, 1904. pp. 557-726.

The writer first gives a sketch of the first efforts to make mathematical determinations in this field. She then treats the general equations of the fatigue curves with the special relation of the quotient of fatigue. The true mathematical characteristics of these curves, the physiological signification of constants or parameters is considered. She then discusses the effects of alcohol, sugar, anemia of the arm, caffeine, experiments on the right and left hand, accumulations of fatigue, and finally gives a plan of new researches.

*The Logic of Human Character*, by CHARLES J. WHITBY. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1905. pp. 226.

The assumption underlying this essay is the correlation of physical and psychic function. The study of character need not await the completion of cerebral physiology which is not in the embryonic stage. The first chapter treats psychological elements of sensation, perception, automatism, emotion, reflection, mimesis, disposition, judgment and volition. The second treats of the immediate category, implicit character, and the logic of custom, describes pride, admiration, obedience, sympathy, toleration, respect and convention. The third is devoted to the category of the logic of duty; fourth, to that of action; fifth, to piety; sixth, to freedom; seventh, to creation; and the final summary chapter treats of the integration of character, moral progress and educational methods. Each chapter deals with nine special topics, categories or faculties. The work is unique in its schematic nature and the author has certainly worked his way to a unique conception of his theme.

*Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie, l'hystérie et l'idiotie*, par BOURNEVILLE. Compte-rendu du service des enfants idiots, épileptique et arriérés de Bicêtre pendant l'année 1903. Publications du Progrès Médical. Paris, 1904. pp. 346.

Bourneville first describes the history of his institution at Bicêtre during the year 1902. This involves a careful study of the professional education movement, of the population, etc. The second part is devoted to therapeutic, clinical, pathological data. First come several

chapters on nanism of various types. Then follow the different forms of idiocy, imbecility, with and without alcoholism, cranial malformation, epilepsy, nutritive disturbances, synostosis, asymmetry of development, etc.

*Psychological Review*, edited by J. M. Baldwin and H. C. Warren. Monograph Supplements, Vol. VII, No. 1, March, 1905. Yale Psychological Studies, New Series, Vol. I, No. 1, edited by C. H. Judd. The Macmillan Co., New York. pp. 226.

This contains articles by C. H. Judd on Eye Movements studied by means of Kinetoscopic Photographs; by C. N. MacAllister on Fixation Points in a Visual Field; by E. H. Cameron, the Poggendorff Illusion; by Judd and Courten on Zoellner's Illusion; by MacAllister and Steele, Analysis of Reaction Movements; Judd, Practice without Knowledge of Results; Judd, Movement and Consciousness; Judd, Mueller-Lyer Illusion.

*Hume: The Relation of the Treatise of Human Nature (Book I) to the Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, by W. B. ELKIN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1904. pp. 330.

This is a careful study as a dissertation for the doctorate at Cornell. After introductory remarks concerning the wider relationships, the author passes on to discuss Hume's aim, subject matter, and method; then his views on perception, their nature and cause, association, space and time, theory of knowledge, cause, belief, probability, necessity, reason in animals, material substance, spiritual substance, miracles, etc. The work concludes with a summary chapter and a bibliography.

*The Metaphysical System of Hobbes*, by MARY WHITON CALKINS. (Religion of Science Library. No. 57.) Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1905. pp. 187.

Miss Calkins has given us an interesting presentation of the Mallesbury philosopher. The first part is logic; the second, the first grounds of philosophy; the third, motions and magnitude; the fourth, the phenomena of nature. Then comes his doctrine concerning unreality of consciousness and the nature of Spirit and of God. The editorial work is well done, and the price (40c. in paper) is reasonable.

*The Native Tribes of Central Australia*, by BALDWIN SPENCER and F. J. GILLEN. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1899. pp. 671.

This great work, which is copiously illustrated, describes the social organization of these remarkable tribes; ceremonies connected with marriage; the totems; the bull roarers; the ceremonies of initiation and intichiuma; the origin of ancestors; knocking out the teeth; blood letting, giving and drinking; hair; childbirth; food, restriction and cannibalism; customs of burial and mourning; spirit, individuals; the making and power of medicine men; the office of music; methods of obtaining wives; myths of sun, moon and eclipses; clothing; weapons; implements; and decorative art; the names of natives; glossary of terms and tables of measurement.

*The Aftermath of Slavery. A Study of the Condition and Environment of the American Negro*, by WILLIAM A. SINCLAIR. With an introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1905. pp. 358.

This is a striking work by a former slave, with a no less striking introduction by T. W. Higginson. It should be carefully read by all those who are influenced by the recent southern literature upon the subject. It treats of the history of abolition, reconstruction, and the southern black code, the southern position as to reconstruction, the

war on negro suffrage, the false alarm of negro domination, the negro in politics, the negro in the law, the rise and achievements of the colored race, the national duty of the negro.

*Le Mécanisme des Émotions* (Leçons faites à l'université nouvelle de Bruxelles, 1903), par PAUL SOLLIER. Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1905. pp. 303.

This book rejects generally the peripheral theory of the origin of emotion, also the intellectualist theories. It is a purely cerebral theory which is necessitated if one takes a complete view of all the very many aspects of emotion. Emotivity is generated within. The centres that control circulation and nutrition have much to do with it, so that it may in general be called, "cenesthesia cerebrale." The many forms of reaction are the different emotions, but cerebral phenomena is all.

*Die Anfänge des Menschlichen Geistes*, von JULIUS DONATH. Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1898. pp. 47.

Dr. Donath holds that, however low the psychic state of savages may be, it is usually conditioned by external circumstances, particularly want of practice. Their brain organization permits a development that is scarcely less than that of the average European. Their culture is on the average far higher, and ours far lower than is usually thought. There are really no savages if this implies absence of social order and the elements of speech. The average brain weight of many lower races exceeds that of European woman, and that of the native of Terra Del Fuego materially exceeds that of European man. Karl v. d. Steinen, in his great work, found that materials for color were far older than the necessity of distinguishing them by name, that color-blindness is not found among primitive races, although blue and green are often designated by the same word. Savages, too, have the principle of abstraction involved in counting, but they have little need of numbering things, and hence plurals are rare. So their defective arithmetic implies mental defect only because of limited economic conditions. Primitive people have their own modesty, but no private parts.

*Locke's Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. Books II and IV. (With omissions Selected by Mary Whiton Calkins.) (Religion of Science Library, No. 58). Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1905. pp. 342.

This condensation attempts to present in inexpensive form (50c. paper) the essentials of Locke's teaching in metaphysics and psychology. The first book is omitted because the innate idea question is dead. Book three is omitted because it deals with logic and history.

*Control of Heredity. A Study of the Genesis of Evolution and Degeneracy*, by CASPER L. REDFIELD. Alfred C. Clark, Chicago, 1903. pp. 343.

*Pubescence. A Preliminary Report*, by C. WARD CRAMPTON. Reprinted from the American Anthropologist (N. S.), Vol. 6, No. 5, Oct.-Dec., 1904. New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa., 1904. pp. 705-709.

*Ueber das Unbewusste Denken und das Gedankensehen*, von ALBERT ADAMKIEWICZ. Wilhelm Braumüller, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 64.

*The Vitality and Organization of Protoplasm*, by EDMUND MONTGOMERY. Gammel-Statesman Publishing Co., Austin, Texas, 1904. pp. 82.

*Contribution à l'Étude de la Moelle Epinière*, par R. VARELA DE LA IGLESIA. Richard Fé, Madrid, 1904. pp. 102.

*Thirty Years in Madagascar*, by T. T. MATTHEWS. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York, 1904. pp. 384.

*Studies in the Psychology of Sex. Sexual Selection in Man.* By HAVELOCK ELLIS. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1905. pp. 270.

*Wunder und Wissenschaft. Eine Kritik und Erklärung der okkulten Phänomene*, von RICHARD HENNIG. Ernst Schultze, Hamburg, 1904. pp. 247.

*Aequanimitas, with other addresses to medical students, nurses and practitioners of medicine*, by WILLIAM OSLER. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1904. pp. 389.

*The Mission of Philosophy*, by GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD. Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting of the American Philosophical Association, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, December 28, 29 and 30, 1904. Philosophical Review, Vol. XIV, No. 2, March, 1905, pp. 113-194.

*Ueber den Widerspruch im Wahrheitsbegriffe in Lockes Erkenntnislehre*, von M. ROWENA MORSE. Anton Kämpfe, Jena, 1904. pp. 50.

*Psychological Review*, edited by J. M. Baldwin and H. C. Warren. Monograph Supplements, Vol. VI, No. 5, March, 1905. University of Iowa Studies in Psychology, No. 4. Macmillan Co., New York. pp. 118.

*The Cycle of Life According to Modern Science*, by C. W. SALEEBY. Harper Bros., New York, 1904. pp. 343.

*The Secret of the Circle and the Square*, by J. C. WILLMON. McBride Press, Los Angeles, Cal. pp. 30.